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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

DECEMBER 1, 1936



Clematis Henryi

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Gift Time Brings Winter Business
Fertilizers for Ornamental Plants
More Plant Experiences of 1936
Spray for Peach Blight

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

F. R. KILNER, Editor

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OVERCROWDED PLANTINGS.

To meet customers' demands for immediate effects, nurserymen frequently are obliged to plant more material in a given space or to set evergreens and shrubs more closely together than their own judgment would direct. The owner does not like to see bare patches of ground between the shrubs and evergreens planted about his new home, and seldom is he satisfied with the nurseryman's assurance that within a couple of years the planting will be the more beautiful and effective on this account.

Where a nurseryman has felt obliged to defer to the customer's wishes and set stock closely, it would be to his credit and advantage if he called on the owner when the planting begins to be overcrowded, and pointed out to him how the situation could be relieved, either by pruning or by replanting some of the stock. This is a matter that does not readily occur to the owner himself, and he is likely only to know that the planting looks bad, without reasoning why. The improvement that will be effected will please him, so that he will be glad to pay the nurseryman's labor bill. And a well satisfied customer is always a prospect for further orders, as well.

AMPLE rains and normal autumn weather have generally favored the ripening of nursery stock, and material that survived the summer drought should be in excellent shape for customers' planting.

The Mirror of the Trade

RELIEF WORK PLANTINGS.

One cannot drive to a large city or for a long distance in almost any state without seeing the results of planting done as a part of governmental projects for relief. These range from the setting of shrubs and trees about public buildings to the establishment of parks and roadside beautification. The federal government, states and individual communities all have been active in such undertakings.

Criticism has developed in regard to some of these plantings. This is a natural consequence of hasty conception, use of labor untrained to handling plants, inexperience in designing such projects, and use of unsuitable stocks. There has been a question raised as to whether some of the undertakings have not been made on a scale too large for proper maintenance when federal appropriations for relief of the unemployed are no longer continued.

But no fisherman expects a strike on every cast. Mistakes occur in every type of undertaking through haste, inexperience and lack of foresight. The point, after all, is whether the average of success will justify the effort and expense.

In this particular connection, no one will deny that the rapid industrial development of this country has hitherto put the thought of utility above that of æsthetic value. Nurserymen, particularly those engaged in landscape work, have an interest, in common with other artistic pursuits, in the development of the latter phase of life. There seems no doubt that a proportion of the current plantings will survive to draw greater public attention in that direction. Plantings that relieve the austerity of public buildings will turn the thoughts of property owners to the adornment of residences and even factories. Park areas, wherever established, are constantly developed, rarely neglected. The motorist may enjoy the beauty of the roadside fully as much as the smoothness of the concrete pavement. Whatever is done by public agencies in planting trees and shrubs should gratify in part the neglected æsthetic enjoyment of the public and should lead

individuals to its extension in a private way. What can be done well should be supported and commended.

CLEMATIS HENRYI.

With interest in large-flowered hybrid clematises increasing rapidly over much of the country, nurserymen will do well to enlarge their stock and varieties. The enormous white hybrid, Henryi, illustrated on the front cover, should not be overlooked, as it is vigorous, dependably hardy and free-flowering.

The recognized American authority on clematises, J. E. Spingarn, Amenia, N. Y., states that this variety, along with Jackmanii, violet purple; Gipsy Queen, dark velvety purple, an improvement on Jackmanii, Ramona, blue; Ville de Lyon, purplish carmine; Mme. Edouard André, rich purplish carmine; Mme. Baron-Veillard, rose lilac, and Duchess of Edinburgh, double white, is hardy to Montreal, Que., which is in zone 2. This is considerably farther north than these clematises are generally accepted as hardy and will undoubtedly spur their sales in northern localities.

Although grafted stock makes the strongest plants in a given period of time, their use is being strongly discouraged in the popular periodicals, so that the trade will be safer in propagating or buying own-root plants. Spingarn says that nodal or internodal cuttings of young shoots made in January or February in the greenhouse usually root more readily than internodal cuttings taken from half mature wood in late summer, the older method, but cuttings may also be made from young shoots of outdoor plants about the middle of June, rooting them in a hotbed or a closed section of a propagating bench. Regardless of when cuttings are taken, they root best when enclosed. A temperature of 60 to 65 degrees is desirable. Sand is a satisfactory rooting medium. Young stock is best handled in pots.

Henryi ordinarily does not grow so high as Jackmanii, but both of them, as well as the other varieties mentioned, are effective when grown

[Concluded on page 15.]

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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*The Nurseryman's Forte:
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VOL. LXIV

DECEMBER 1, 1936

No. 11

Gift Time Brings Winter Business

Eastern Nursery Firm Shows How Nurserymen Can Create Business at the Year-end by Offering Horticultural Accessories for Gift Purposes

Using present facilities to handle additional sales in an otherwise dull period is an easy way to increase profits where circumstances provide the opportunity. Nurserymen with an established retail trade who have display space in conservatory or office building, in a location accessible to gift shoppers during December, have that opportunity. Some have already been developing it.

Anyone who examines the advertising of department stores and gift shops in newspapers and magazines at this season realizes the public demand for novelty and variety in Christmas gifts. The stores mentioned are so busy at the holiday sea-

son that they give first attention to merchandise that can be sold easily with the extra help required, which is usually inexperienced and untrained. Even the florist tries to get his orders of greens and pottery out of the way early, so that his help can give attention to pot plants and cut flowers as Christmas approaches.

Of the items which the nurseryman may handle, most can be obtained elsewhere, but there is not likely to be the opportunity for leisurely purchase which he can provide. The extent of his gift offerings depends upon his ability as an advertiser and the number of buyers he can draw to his display. Christmas

trees first suggest themselves; then evergreens in tubs and pots; wreaths, festoons, ropes and sprays composed of evergreens, cones and berries; also baskets and centerpieces of the same materials.

Next in line are garden tools, books on gardening, and accessories for the home, such as bowls, jardinières, vases, plant stands, wall brackets and other containers. Bird houses and garden ornaments fit in well. Such imperishable merchandise can be carried through the following months, if not immediately sold.

If a conservatory is available, the list may be extended to include pot plants, dish gardens and bowls of



One End of Big Glass House at Little Tree Farms During Giftware Bazaar Now in Progress.

bulbs to be flowered in the home. The assortment of these offerings may be limited or greatly extended, as desired.

As important as the stock of merchandise, or more so, is the ability to draw prospective customers. The mailing list of local retail customers and prospects is the best channel. The folder or letter describing the display and inviting visitors should be distinctive and attractive enough to demand attention. Advertising in local newspapers will support the issuance of such invitations. If the display is novel and attractive enough, it may even interest the local newspaper reporter, so that space will be given it in the reading columns.

The illustration on the preceding page is a view in the conservatory at Little Tree Farms, Framingham Center, Mass., during the "garden gift bazaar" being held this year for the first time, preceding the Christmas flower show and greens display, an annual event for the past five years. This is truly an elaborate array of garden gift merchandise. For instance, over 100 different garden books were on display and for sale. Scores of containers in chromium, copper and glass were shown. Bird houses appeared by the dozen. Over 100 varieties of foliage and flowering plants were offered in colorful pots or jardinières. How impressive the display appeared can be seen from the reporter's description appearing in the Framingham News, as follows:

"The first 'garden gift bazaar' ever held in New England opened November 20 at Little Tree Farms, Framingham Center, Mass. It not only marked the first complete display of garden gifts, from bulbs, plants, tools, garden books and gadgets, to rare glasswares, potteries, brasses and coppers imported from many lands, but, more significantly still, it succeeded in recreating much of the beauty that only a garden can bring to the home.

"The appeal of the bazaar was not restricted to the active gardener. Its displays of hand-crafted novelties, gifts and ornamental knickknacks held interest for the housewife, the home owner or anyone faced with a decorative or a gift problem. The bazaar was exceptional not only by reason of its completeness and beauty, but also because of the breadth of its appeal and timeliness of its occasion.

"The attention that was given to the latest trends in interior as well as landscape decoration made an unusually interesting exhibition in itself, worthy of study for new ideas. With the revival of the house plant in the decorative scheme, the large display of more than 100 different house plants assumed added interest. Rare tropical foliage and flowering plants lent an exotic note. The hardier ivies, ferns, palms, rubber plants and cacti, to list but a few, formed a display of especial interest to those who have little time and space to devote to a plant. And, as a further emphasis on the decorative charms of the house plant, a great variety of plant containers lent color to the display. The newest pots, plant stands, wall brackets, jardinières and potteries provided a charming setting for the plants so that the eye was able to see the actual effect of the living ornaments.

"Even the seasonal decorative materials felt the touch of modernization. Not only were the traditional decorations, the evergreens, living and cut Christmas trees, wreaths, festoons and ropes, bunches of bright berries and bundles of evergreen boughs present in wide variety, but a new note of individuality was also sounded. The living Christmas trees and evergreens were given smart, decorative tubs painted red, warm brown, clear green or cream color. Window boxes of small evergreens, berries and other seasonal greens also received the same touch of color, as well as the new feature of hardy evergreen vines. And as an added gesture toward individuality, the basic materials from which wreaths, festoons, sprays and similar door and house decorations are created were grouped in a special display so that each person might select and personalize the decorations for his own home.

"Formal centerpieces for the table made in seasonal decorative materials assumed new and beautiful guises so that the hostess was certain to find one that would harmonize with her decorative scheme.

"While the garden gift bazaar at Little Tree Farms held particular interest because of its completeness, beauty and timeliness, it had the further attraction of being a pioneering event in the garden world. Beyond any doubt, the simplification

and modernization of housing conditions have tended to exclude the ceremonial sort of house plants and gardens used in past generations. This only serves to emphasize the need of popularizing the modern garden. Horticulturists and decorators have kept pace with the times and have provided plant materials adapted to the limited light and space in the modern home. Their efforts deserve to be made known to a wider public.

"Little Tree Farms succeeded in making these efforts happily available. The country setting, the beauty and completeness of the display succeeded in providing real interest for garden lovers and their friends."

CYTISUS ARDOINII.

Cytisus Ardoinii is a splendid little shrub seldom over six inches tall, which is perfectly hardy after protection the first winter, states Theodor C. Thomson, Belmont, Mass., in a recent issue of *Horticulture*. A stunning sight is a specimen of this fine plant in full bloom. The flowers are golden yellow and last fully a month. Although the genus *Cytisus* is much confused with *Genista*, this is one species which is never mentioned as belonging to the latter group.

C. Ardoinii is not difficult from seed if it is understood that the main trouble is to shed the seed capsule. It is well to soak the seed in tepid water until it swells to twice its natural size. This is not enough, however, for if there is just ordinary soil in the top of the pot, the seedling will come up encumbered by its seed pod. If sand and peat moss are used to cover the seeds and kept quite moist, the plant will shed its seed pod as it emerges, and a robust seedling will result.

SNOW plows and snow loaders have been used to dispose of the superabundant fallen leaves in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, N. Y., according to a newspaper item. This is not only a boon to the hard-raking home owners but also eliminates the damage done by street bonfires each autumn. The dispatch does not indicate the disposal of the fallen leaves, but doubtless the competent park department, whose good care produced the luxuriant foliage, found a way to utilize the plant food in them, rather than to destroy it by burning.

Fertilizers for Ornamental Plants

Second and Concluding Article on Recommended Practices for Different Groups of Plants According to Soil Requirements — By L. C. Chadwick

The fertilization of ericaceous plants, such as rhododendrons, azaleas, kalmias and others, presents some problems not met with in the fertilization of other plants, as covered in the article in the November 15 issue.

In the culture of most ornamental plants, fertilizers are added with the purpose of supplying additional amounts of the essential nutrients required for plant growth. But with rhododendrons, and probably other ericaceous plants, two other points are exceedingly important. Attention must be given to the form in which the nitrogen becomes available to the plants and to the change the fertilizer ingredients may have upon the acidity reaction of the soil.

It is commonly known that ericaceous plants require an acid soil and that fertilizers which tend to increase the alkalinity should not be used, but few growers realize that nitrogen is readily available to rhododendrons only in the form of ammonia, rather than nitrates. While lack of available iron may cause chlorosis, lack of nitrogen in a form that can be used by the rhododendron plants may also be the cause.

Not only must the nitrogen be provided in the form of ammonia, but it also must be in a slowly available form, according to experiments conducted at the New Jersey experiment station. It is not uncommon to find chlorotic plants when ammonium sulphate has been used as a fertilizer for azaleas or rhododendrons. The explanation of this condition apparently lies in the fact that ammonia from this source is quickly available and is readily changed into nitrate form by the microorganisms of the soil before the plants are able to utilize it.

Three types of organic fertilizers—tankage, cottonseed meal and soy bean meal—will provide ammonia in a slowly available form. The choice of those to use will depend upon prices.

Landscape Plantings.

For the fertilization of ornamental stock in landscape plantings, thorough preparation of the soil is essential. Incorporation with the soil, at its initial preparation, of two inches

of well decayed manure and ten pounds of superphosphate per hundred square feet is advisable for annuals and herbaceous perennials other than bulbous or tuberous-rooted plants. With perennials the winter mulch of manure, leaves or peat should be worked into the soil in the spring. Further applications: Annuals—4-12-4, three pounds per hundred square feet in July and again in August if needed. Perennials—Superphosphate, three to four pounds per hundred square feet each spring. 4-12-4, three pounds per hundred square feet in May and again in July if needed.

Peonies—Heavy loam best for flower production, light soils for the production of roots. Deep preparation is essential. Incorporate well rotted manure and 2-10-10, 4 pounds per 100 sq. ft. at time of preparation. 2-10-10, 2 to 3 pounds per 100 sq. ft. when growth shows above ground and again after blooming.

Iris—Medium to heavy loam soils are best. Incorporate liberal application of manure when soil is prepared. Superphosphate, 4 to 5 pounds per 100 sq. ft. before planting. 8-5-3, 2 pounds per 100 sq. ft. early in spring. 2-10-10, 3 pounds per 100 sq. ft. after blooming.

Dahlias—Light loam soils preferred. Superphosphate, 5 pounds per 100 sq. ft. before planting. 2-10-10, 2 to 3 ounces per plant when tops one foot high. Nitrogenous fertilizers added if a deficiency of this

element is shown by yellowing of foliage. Ammonium sulphate, 1 oz. to 2 gal. of water to 12 sq. ft.

Shrubs, other than roses—Much variation in soil requirements. Thorough preparation of the soil and the incorporation of well rotted manure and superphosphate, 10 pounds per 100 sq. ft. are desirable before planting. 10-6-4 or 4-12-4, 2 to 4 pounds per 100 sq. ft. of bed area each spring. For specimen shrubs, 1 to 2 pounds per plant. Further applications based on soil tests.

Roses—Clay or clay-loam soils are favored, but not necessary. Incorporate well rotted manure or peat at time of soil preparation. Applications of fertilizers should be based on soil tests. General recommendations as follows: (1) Superphosphate, 4 pounds per 100 sq. ft. in spring as growth starts; potassium chloride, 1 oz. per 2 gal. water (apply to 12 sq. ft.) 2 or 3 weeks later; ammonium sulphate, 1 oz. per 2 gal. water (apply to 12 sq. ft.) one week later and follow with similar doses once a week. Or (2) 4-12-4 or 6-8-6, 2 pounds per 100 sq. ft., two or three times during the season.

Evergreens—Incorporate well rotted manure or peat moss at time soil is prepared. Well rotted manure or peat used as a mulch over winter may be incorporated each spring.

Narrow-leaved evergreens—Small plants: Tankage or cottonseed meal, 5 to 6 pounds per 100 sq. ft. of bed area each spring. Larger plants: 10-

TABLE I

LIME REQUIREMENT OF DIFFERENT SOIL TYPES OF SAME REACTION

Present pH of soil	Sandy loam soils		Silt loam soils		Silty-clay loam soils	
	to pH 6.0	to pH 6.5	to pH 6.0	to pH 6.5	to pH 6.0	to pH 6.5
6.0	None	0.5	None	0.9	None	1.25
5.5	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.8	1.2	2.50
5.0	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.75
4.8	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.0	3.0	4.25

Taken from Ohio Agricultural Extension Bulletin 177, 1936.

TABLE II

LIME REQUIREMENT OF DIFFERENT SOIL TYPES OF SAME REACTION

Present pH of soil	Sandy loam soils		Silt loam soils		Silty-clay loam soils	
	to pH 6.0	to pH 6.5	to pH 6.0	to pH 6.5	to pH 6.0	to pH 6.5
6.0	None	23	None	41	None	58
5.5	23	46	41	83	35	115
5.0	46	69	83	124	115	173
4.8	55	78	97	138	138	196

Prepared from Table I.

TABLE III

REQUIREMENTS OF ACIDIFYING AGENTS TO LOWER pH OF SOILS

Present pH of soil	to pH 7.0		to pH 6.5		to pH 6.0		to pH 5.5	
	Aluminum sulphate	Sulphur	Aluminum sulphate	Sulphur	Aluminum sulphate	Sulphur	Aluminum sulphate	Sulphur
8.0	45	20	70	30	100	40	135	55

Pounds of aluminum sulphate and sulphur needed per 1000 sq. ft. to lower silt loam soil

6-4 or 4-12-4, 2 to 4 pounds per 100 sq. ft. of bed area each spring. Hoe or water in the fertilizer. Specimen plants of shrubby type: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound per plant twice a year, early spring and about June 15. Specimen trees: 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per each inch in diameter of the trunk.

Broad-leaved evergreens — For many types the soil must be acid. Materials which tend to sweeten or neutralize the soil should not be used. Keep mulch of peat moss at all times. Half-rotted oak leaves may be substituted. Small plants: As with narrow-leaved evergreens. Large plants: 10-6-4 or 4-12-4 in which tankage or cottonseed meal is used to supply $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the nitrogen. Apply at rate of 2 to 4 pounds per 100 sq. ft. of bed area. Hoe or water in the fertilizer. For specimen plants follow same rates of application as given for narrow-leaved evergreens.

Trees.

There is much variation in the soil requirements of trees. Thorough preparation of the soil and the incorporation of well rotted manure or peat moss except in heavy, poorly drained soils, and superphosphate (5 pounds per each inch in diameter of tree trunk) are desirable before planting of most types. Proper aëration and adequate moisture are required for growth. Fertilizer applications as follows:

Time—Fall (Oct. 15 to Nov. 15) preferred, although spring is satisfactory.

Kind of fertilizer—12-6-4, 10-6-4 or Ammo-phos.

Rate of application— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of available nitrogen per each inch in diameter of tree trunk. Examples: 12-6-4, approximately 2 to 4 pounds per inch. 10-6-4, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds per inch. Ammo-phos (11-48-0), approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per inch.

Frequency of application—Every year to every 3 years, depending on kind of tree and growth response.

Method of application—Broadcast: Small trees that have soil worked around them. Hoe or water in the fertilizer. Aero-fertile: Probably best. Forcing fertilizer into soil by means of compressed air. If water can be added at the same time it should be beneficial, at least with dry soils and those that drain readily. Punch bar: Apply in holes distributed evenly

beneath the spread of the branches. With some types the inclusion of an area 4 to 6 feet beyond the spread of the branches is advisable. Approximately 50 holes to an 8-inch tree. Make holes 15 to 18 inches deep with a soil auger or crowbar. The fertilizer is placed in the holes; finish filling them with soil and cap.

Chlorosis may be overcome by making soil applications of ferrous sulphate and sulphur at the rate of one-half pound of each per inch in diameter of the tree trunk. Applications are made according to regular fertilization methods. Make applications early in the spring and as soon as the trees show the first symptoms of chlorosis. Applications of a complete fertilizer and an ample supply of moisture will be beneficial.

Response to Liming.

In the following list, important trees and shrubs are classified according to their response to liming, as reported in Rhode Island agricultural experiment station bulletin 250, issued in 1935. Eighty-five species and varieties of ornamentals were compared during a period of five years regarding their responses to liming and to the form of nitrogen supplied. For the period 1928-1933 the pH ranged from 4.6 to 5.4 on the low lime sulphate of ammonia and the unlimed nitrate of soda plots and from pH 6.0 to 6.6 on the limed sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda plots. Thus it is seen that the soil reaction was either highly acid (pH 4.6-5.4) or acid to slightly acid (pH 6.0-6.6). The soil reaction was apparently never neutral or alkaline, even on the limed plots.

I. High response—50% or over increase in growth.

Cercis canadensis—American redbud
Deutzia Lemoinei—Lemoine deutzia
Hydrangea arborescens—Smooth hydrangea
Lonicera tatarica—Tatarian honeysuckle
Myricaria germanica—False tamarix

II. Medium response—25-50% increase in growth.

Philadelphus coronarius—Sweet mock orange
Syringa persica—Persian lilac (a)
Viburnum americanum—American cranberry bush (b)
Viburnum Opulus sterile—Common snowball
Viburnum tomentosum—Doublefile viburnum

III. Low response—10-25% increase in growth.

Amorpha fruticosa—Indigobush (b)
Deutzia gracilis—Slender deutzia
Kolkwitzia amabilis—Kolkwitzia

Physocarpus opulifolius—Common ninebark
Spiraea japonica—White Japanese spiraea
Spiraea japonica ruberrima—Pink Japanese spiraea
Thuja occidentalis—American arborvitae
Vinca minor—Common periwinkle

IV. No response—less than 10% either way.

Amygdalus communis—Almond
Berberis Thunbergii—Japanese barberry
Buddleia Davidii Veitchiana—Veitch butterfly-bush (b)
Calycanthus floridus—Common sweetshrub
Caragana arborescens—Siberian pea tree (a)
Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea—Golden Sawara retinispore (b)
Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea—Golden plume retinispore (b)
Cornus stolonifera flaviramea—Gold-entwig dogwood
Cotoneaster horizontalis—Rock cotoneaster
Crataegus Oxyacantha—English hawthorn
Cydonia japonica—Flowering quince
Daphne Cneorum—Rose daphne
Evonymus alatus—Winged evonymus (b)
Evonymus radicans vegetus—Winter-creeper
Forsythia suspensa Fortunei—Fortune forsythia
Hibiscus syriacus—Shrub-althaea
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora—Peegee hydrangea
Kerria japonica flore-pleno—Double kerria
Lespedeza formosa—Purple bush clover
Ligustrum ovalifolium—California privet
Potentilla fruticosa—Shrubby cinquefoil
Prunus Armeniaca sibirica—Siberian apricot
Prunus glandulosa—Flowering almond (b)
Robinia hispida—Rose acacia
Rosa polyantha, hybrid—Ellen Poulson rose (b)
Rosa rugosa—Rugosa rose
Rosa Wichuraiana—Van Fleet rose (b)
Spiraea Anthony Waterer—Anthony Waterer spiraea
Spiraea Vanhouttei—Van Houtte spiraea
Symphoricarpos microphyllus—Pink snowberry
Taxus cuspidata—Japanese yew
Tsuga canadensis—Canadian hemlock
Weigela rosea—Pink weigela

V. Low negative response—10-25% decrease in growth.

Callicarpa purpurea—Chinese beautyberry
Elaeagnus argentea—Silverberry
Rubus odoratus—Flowering raspberry

VI. Medium negative response—25-50% decrease in growth.

Celastrus scandens—American bitter-sweet (b)
Clethra alnifolia—Summer sweet
Pachysandra terminalis—Japanese pachysandra
Sorbus americana—Mountain ash (b)

(a) Shows preference for nitrate of soda.
(b) Shows preference for sulphate of ammonia.

Plant Experiences of 1936

More Observations on the Behavior of Some Herbaceous Perennials During the Current Growing Season, Testing Their Drought-Resistance—By C. W. Wood

There are so many drabas of mediocre merit that one is apt to become discouraged trying to search out the few good ones, but when a plant like *Draba Haynaldii* is found, the fuss and work are forgotten. There are a number of these rosette-making draba species, some of which are of indifferent value, while others are to be numbered among the choicest of alpine plants. The species now under consideration is to be classed among the latter, its tight, hairy rosettes of a brilliant, deep green being highly ornamental throughout the year and its clusters of bright yellow cross flowers on very short stems, and sometimes practically stemless, are a joy in early spring. It is so impatient to get started on its flowering journey it often gives a sprinkling of bloom in autumn. Best of all is its ease of culture, for that is the test applied by most gardeners. Plants of difficult culture are all very well for a small circle of enthusiasts who have plenty of time or trained help and facilities to care for them, but to gain wide acceptance a plant must be of fairly easy culture. In the present case, our subject will take care of itself under all but the meanest circumstances, adding to its mat of rosettes from year to year and gaining in beauty as it adds to its size. Here I find it does particularly well in the wall and perhaps is at its best in a northern exposure, where it is shielded from the hot sun during the middle of the day, though it gives a good account of itself on a south wall if given an occasional watering during long dry periods. Like most crucifers, it is easily grown from seed, and that is the usual method of propagation, though division may be practiced.

Erigeron Pinnatisectus.

The fleabanes are to spring and summer what asters are to autumn. From the gardener's standpoint, the two genera might well be made one, except that in fleabanes the rays are in two or more series. *Erigeron* is a large genus numbering about 150 species, mostly from the temperate regions. In so vast a group there

is usually much incorrect naming, so that we are to be on our guard when we approach even the better known kinds, and when we get to the practically unknown ones it is necessary to use all caution. All of which is by way of introducing a beautiful little alpine fleabane which came to me last year as *Erigeron pinnatisectus*. In addition to its large violet flowers enduring for a long time in summer, its mats of silvery foliage add greatly to the value of the plant as a garden ornament. It appears to be of easy culture in a sunny, well drained spot and should be a valuable addition to our list of summer-blooming rock plants.

Erysimum Podocarpum.

I think *Erysimum podocarpum* was mentioned in a casual way in the résumé of 1935 experiences. Another year's trial, however, convinces me more strongly than ever that in this plant we have a subject of great value. In the first place, it carries that rare flower color, brilliant orange, in the shade found in *Cheiranthus Allionii*. If you will stop to consider the immense popularity that the latter, a biennial, enjoys, you will realize the usefulness of this *erysimum*, which is truly perennial. I have 5 and 6-year-old plants of this *erysimum* that have been under open field culture all that time, and the tufts of foliage still remain not over six inches across—a fact that will further endear the plant to those who are acquainted with the spreading habit of *Erysimum pulchellum* and others of its kind. The plant blooms normally in spring, although it usually gives another long period of color if cut back immediately after flowering and will generally bloom the first year in August or September if seeds are started in late March and are grown along without check. It grows readily in any sunny open situation in soil of average fertility and is propagated from seeds.

Globularia Bellidifolia.

The globularias are an interesting lot, most of them that I have grown

being good and easily grown garden plants. They differ somewhat in growth habits and consequently serve different purposes. The coming of rock gardens has created a large demand for dwarf, evergreen ground covers, and this has given us an immense field of usefulness for the kinds of globe daisies which are suited to that purpose. Of these, I know of no *globularia* and, in fact, few other plants better fitted to fill the role than *G. bellidifolia*. In the first place, it makes a most pleasing mat, low and tight, closely following either an uneven or a flat surface, and its shower of light blue flower heads in spring are not out of place among any of the colors of its season. Of equal importance is its ease of culture—a factor that usually determines a plant's acceptance among the gardening fraternity. In this case we find a plant that could be placed in the hands of a beginner with every assurance of success. In northern Michigan it does well in any sunny situation that is well drained, standing up under more neglect than most plants of similar habit. During the trying summer of 1936 it went through the hottest, driest period under field culture without a single loss. It may be grown from seeds, of course, but far better and more rapid is its propagation from cuttings, which root readily at any time of the growing season.

Gypsophilas.

Gypsophila contains much more good material than one would suspect from the kinds grown in most nurseries. One case in point is the lovely semidouble, half-dwarf variety that originated recently on the Bodger seed farm in California and is known as *G. repens* Bodgeri. Being capable of reproduction only by vegetative means, this plant should be a money-maker for the careful grower for years to come. But the plant of most interest in our present discourse is a tiny species, *G. aretioides*, from Persia. This minute thing, which has never grown over an inch high here, rivals the finest *androsace*

in its general effect and, in addition, produces its pearl white flowers over a long period, generally from June until frost. It is of easy culture under ordinary gypsophila conditions, though it does need a little more attention as to watering during dry weather. Propagation by seedage.

Space will not be taken for a general discussion of the *helianthemum* situation, though it should be pointed out that many growers are missing a grand opportunity for sales by neglecting this genus, especially the good named varieties such as the "Ben" series. This is a genus that should be grown in pots for best results, making it possible to sell throughout spring, summer and autumn, and the plants do move when they are in bloom.

Hieracium Bombycinum.

It is well because of their spreading habits to look upon all species of *hieracium* with suspicion. I have had so many painful experiences with the genus it is a pleasure to find such a restrained and, at the same time, beautiful plant as we have in *Hieracium bombycinum*. Instead of the fierce aggressiveness of the common orange hawkweed, *B. aurantiacum*, our present species makes restrained tufts of glistening silver over which shine a profusion of golden daisies in spring. It is easily grown in a poor sandy medium in full sun with an emphasis on the sandy portion, or perhaps gravelly would be better, for I find it killing out in spring if the drainage is poor. Propagation by division or seedage.

With the risk of repeating, I should like to mention again that growers are missing an effective class of plants when they neglect the perennial *helichrysums*. That is particularly true of the woolly-leaved species, of which the genus is full. I have not got far among them, but can recommend the following: *H. anatolicum*, *H. arenarium* and *H. lanatum*. These have proved themselves both hardy and willing here, asking only that they have perfect drainage so their woolly leaves will be quickly cleared of excess moisture. The first of these is really a breath-taking spectacle during its blooming period in summer, when it is smothered by brilliant yellow strawflowers. They are readily increased from seeds, divisions or cut-

tings, the latter preferably taken in late spring with a heel and watered carefully during the rooting period.

Iberis.

The candytufts are such an interesting lot and, aside from the ubiquitous *Iberis sempervirens*, are so neglected by plant growers that an entire issue could be devoted to them, but space will not permit mention of more than two or three kinds at this time. During the last decade or more I have had plants and seeds of *I. saxatilis* from every source I could find, resulting in a fairly complete picture, so I pride myself, of the species. Anyone who has grown candytufts will realize that the amount of variation in the resulting material was indeed wide. Without going into details of the species' history since Linnæus named it in the eighteenth century, it may be pointed out, I believe, that the name *I. petraea* as used in some lists can be dropped from our vocabulary and the plant represented by the name *I. pygmea* made a variety of *I. saxatilis*. That will leave us *I. saxatilis* and *I. s. pygmea* to embrace the material now passing under these and other names. As usually seen in nurseries, when it is to be found at all, *I. saxatilis* may vary from one inch to more than six inches in height and the leaves run from tiny linear entire ones to the tooth wedge-shaped of *I. gibraltaria*. The only recommendation I can make to grow-

ers who are interested in this highly desirable plant is to look around until they find a low-growing strain, preferably not over three or four inches high, with small linear entire leaves and heads of pure white flowers, opening from the outside inward, or corymbose as the botanist says. Variety *pygmea*, as I understand it, is an exact replica except that it is not over an inch or two high. Both commence to bloom as soon as the melting snow exposes the plants to the sunshine of early spring; in fact, they usually show some color in autumn and would undoubtedly bloom throughout the winter in more temperate climates. They are two desirable plants that should make good property for every neighborhood grower. Propagation from seeds is seldom to be recommended if other species are grown in the neighborhood, for they seem to cross with ease. They may be grown from cuttings, however, by shearing the plants directly after flowering and taking the new growths with a heel. These root readily in a cutting bench or even in a shaded frame.

[To be continued.]

B. A. MITCHELL.

As president this year, the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen elected the head of one of the largest wholesale nurseries in the northwest, B. A. Mitchell, founder and manager of the Orenco Nursery Co., Orenco, Ore. He has been in the business at Orenco over twenty-five years, extensively growing nursery stock of high quality for the wholesale trade exclusively and annually making many shipments to all sections of the United States as well as to some foreign countries. Over fifty pages of small type are required in the current catalogue to list the many items of fruit, nut, shade and ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubs, roses, small fruits and herbaceous perennials. The progressive direction which is reflected in his business points to a year of real accomplishment as head of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen.



B. A. Mitchell.

NOT only the fur-bearing animals, but also the berried shrubs and some nut trees, seem to be forecasting a hard, cold winter, according to the students of nature who see portents in such things.

Government Landscape Projects

Beautification of Public Grounds and Parks on Broad Scale Undertaken Throughout the Country under WPA as Measure of Providing Relief Work

Since the advent of the United States Works Progress Administration more than 1,100 projects for landscaping and beautifying public grounds have been put into operation in forty-three states and the District of Columbia. These landscaping projects have added to the beauty of hundreds of cities and towns.

The improvement of appearances has not been the only factor considered, however, in selecting landscape projects. In many instances this work is carried on to create more healthful conditions or to bring about greater utility for public property. In many instances, public property which had been used as a dumping ground was made into parks and playgrounds.

Many of the W.P.A. building projects—and there were thousands of them—included landscaping work after the construction was completed. This served to remove the scars left by the machinery and materials used in the construction and thus added to the beauty and usefulness of the building.

Perhaps the greatest improvements have been made in city park systems. Literally hundreds of parks have been improved or constructed. For instance, in Allentown, Pa., a section of the city that was once swamp land has been made into a park that is complete with playgrounds and other recreation facilities. In that city also, Jordan park was improved "beyond anything that would have been done under other circumstances in twenty or more years," according to the Allentown Call of April 27, 1936.

At Hammond, Ind., near Chicago, the entire park system is being improved by landscaping. Typical of the work being done throughout the park system is that at Harrison park. There a stone wall is being constructed around the U-shaped lagoon, which is being cleaned out and extended. The stone being used in this work has been obtained from Blue Island, where stone is available as a result of blasting that has been done in the construction of a sewer. The park has been graded and the baseball diamonds there have been im-

proved by the addition of clay to the diamond.

A sunken garden is being constructed at the Hammond City Hall.

Similar work has been done in hundreds of other parks throughout the states, beautifying the general appearance of the cities and adding to the recreational facilities of communities.

An unusual landscaping and improvement project was undertaken last spring at Providence, R. I. In that city there is a large tract of ground which in 1700 was set aside as a burial place. The property was taken over by the city of Providence some 200 years ago and since that time has served as a cemetery.

With the advance of the years, the broad acres of the wooded graveyard slowly became filled and the need for additional space became apparent. The Works Progress Administration, at the request of local officials, began a project to enlarge the cemetery and improve the grounds. Lowland in a triangular strip situated northwest of the cemetery has been filled in and terraced, and retaining walls have been erected. The grounds have been landscaped and the general appearance has been greatly improved, thus providing more beautiful and more adequate land for use in the cemetery. It is stated by officials that space for some 42,000 additional graves has been provided by the project, which gave employment to about 180 relief clients.

Also in Providence, an unsightly dumping ground on Chad Brown street has been filled in and turned to more useful purposes. Prior to the W.P.A. work there, the place was infested by rodents and regarded as a health menace as well as an eyesore.

Garden clubs in many towns and cities have coöperated in making a success of the landscaping and beautification projects, and county, town and school officials have likewise aided in accomplishing beneficial results. Interested citizens and civic organizations have contributed plants and shrubs and the entire program has resulted in something of a boom

among commercial nurserymen. Innumerable seedlings, shrubs, flowers, vines and trees have been purchased for the projects by the procurement division of the Treasury on the basis of competitive bids through the local offices of this agency in the various states.

In many instances the resources of state or city-owned nurseries were called upon, but so great has been the demand for plants, that publicly owned sources of supply failed to furnish sufficient materials. In commenting upon the supply of plants for landscaping, Lieutenant Commander Carlton R. Eagle, of the procurement division, who has general supervision of plant purchases, said that the situation had become "tight."

"We found the supply of shrubs becoming less and less during the year," he stated, "and in some places it was found difficult to find bidders who could meet the requirements. I anticipate it will be more difficult during the next year."

One of the outstanding accomplishments of W.P.A. landscape work is the horticultural gardens located on the lake front at Cleveland. The gardens were constructed as a part of the Great Lakes Exposition as an adjunct to the exhibitions in horticulture hall. The outdoor gardens, however, built by the Works Progress Administration, will remain after the exposition closes as a permanent part of the beautification plan for Cleveland's lake front.

The horticultural gardens turned out to be one of the outstanding features of the Great Lakes Exposition. On three levels the gardens stretched out on the water front that previously had been a dump heap. In small gardens the flowers bloomed fragrantly. The gardens were named for various countries and in them the plants from the respective nations grew. Practically every type of American flower was represented there, and visitors from all over the country marveled at the beauty of the gardens.

Up to August 15, the latest date for which figures are available, more than 1,100 individual landscaping
(Concluded on page 11.)

Seek Repeal of Tax on Nursery Stock

Arguments Advanced Against Law Assessing Nursery Stock in Texas Will Aid Trade Efforts in Other States — By Miss Wilma Gunter

Although the next regular session of the state legislature will not assemble until after the first of the year, the legislative committee of the Texas Association of Nurserymen realizes the immediate urgency of beginning work on legislative matters which are to be brought up in the next session.

One of the most important affecting the nursery trade in the state is the bill to be introduced for the purpose of amending the article which now permits taxation of growing nursery stock.

Many nurserymen have already expressed their willingness to back this bill, and it is quite urgent that all nurserymen throughout the state become thoroughly familiar with this provision and be prepared to contact their senators and representatives at the proper time.

Article 7152 of the revised civil statutes of Texas of 1925 is the existing article under which nursery stock is taxed at present; section 11 reads as follows:

"All property shall be listed or rendered in the following manner: (11). Nurseries—The stock of nurseries growing or otherwise in the hands of nurserymen shall be listed and assessed as merchandise."

Section 11, above quoted, was placed on the statutes of the state of Texas by the fifteenth legislature in 1876. At that time there were not more than eight or ten nurseries of any consequence in the state. This section has been carried forward in the statutes of Texas in a perfunctory manner since 1876.

In 1879, section 19 of article 8 of the present constitution was adopted, the proclamation providing as follows:

"Farm products in the hands of the producers and family supplies for the home and farm use are exempt from all taxation until otherwise directed by a two-thirds vote of all members of both houses of the legislature."

After the passage of this constitutional provision, section 11 of

article 7152 has never been reenacted by any legislature except by approval of the codification of the laws of Texas in 1899, 1911 and 1925, and I dare say that section 11 was never carefully considered by the codifying committee as to its effect and unfairness.

Most tax collectors and assessors do not levy and assess the tax. Such being the attitude of an overwhelming majority of the tax collectors and assessors in the state of Texas, it is not reasonable that such statute should continue on the books, permitting an unjust and unreasonable tax on the part of an agricultural industry of the state, which, if strictly enforced, would utterly ruin the nursery business.

The constitutional provision for the benefit of farmers, section 19, article 8, was placed in the constitution for a definite reason, and that was that the farmers of the state in growing their crops are under enough handicaps in producing their crops, battling the elements, the bankers and starvation, without having to pay a tax upon the crops growing in the field.

Nursery products are constantly exposed to the elements. A nurseryman and his nursery crops are subject to constant threats of drought, freezes, plant disease, insects and every known enemy to growing vegetation, and he has to work to preserve his crop fourteen hours out of each day, every day of the month and every month of the year, in order to keep it in condition that he may be able to sell it to prospective purchasers, who may never materialize. He must perforce spend money and time the year around to save and grow his nursery products, and to add the expense of taxation the same as in the case of a merchant who has a stable product and a stable stock of goods, wares and merchandise, is the most unjust and unfair tax that has ever been conceived by a law-making body.

The nurserymen must grow a large and varied collection for his market. Not only is the nurseryman

subjected to the above conditions, but he must at all times grow a large amount of nursery stock in order to meet the whim and fancy of the buying public. For illustration: A nurseryman might plant and grow 500 plants of a particular variety of coniferous evergreen, and over a period of four or five years might not be able, and in many instances has not been able, to sell more than five or ten plants out of the 500, but he must pay taxes on the 500 at a valuation based upon the sale price of the five or ten that he actually sold.

The market season of a nursery crop is over a period of years. Then it can be easily seen that at the end of five years he will have paid many times the value of the nursery stock as taxes to the state, county, city and school district, and during all of that time he has had the expense of caring for it, cultivating, spraying and pruning, and constant protection from drought and freezing, making the net result to the nurseryman a total loss, and also a loss to his community because under this condition he could not operate, but would have to close up and quit his business.

No other farm crop is subject to taxation. There is no other farm crop growing in the state of Texas that is now subject to taxation, and there is no other growing crop on a farm in Texas that is subject to more hazardous peril than a crop of growing plants. If the legislature permits the statute to remain on the books as a constant threat to the nurserymen of the state, it will retard the growth of a thriving industry in normal times and completely tax it out of existence when the tax assessors decide to enforce this statute to its ultimate intent and purpose.

Nursery products should not be taxed. As the law is now enforced, it is manifestly unjust and unfair, because only a few nurserymen in the state of Texas are being taxed, and it is an added burden which they should not have to bear. That most of the subdivisions of the state fail and refuse to levy and assess such

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taxes is argument enough that it is unfair and inequitable taxation.

The federal government is trying to help the nurserymen. The federal government has been doing its utmost to relieve and help the farmer, and has taken steps to relieve the nurserymen, classing them as farmers, the same as the men who grow corn, wheat, cotton and other products. After the federal government, in all of its efforts, is able to help the nurserymen, we have a statute on the books which will nullify all the good work that is being done by taxing them out of existence.

The market for nursery products is uncertain. Added to the above reasons why the statute should not be on the books is the fact that the marketing of his crop is one of the most uncertain problems that a nurseryman has. He may be able to withstand freezes, drought, disease and insect pests, but after he has come through all of that trouble, he has still to be faced with the problem of selling what he has saved. One who has not been closely connected with the nursery business or gone into the matter cannot realize how serious the problem of selling nursery stock really is. As heretofore stated, the nurseryman not only has to produce the stock with the uncertainty of whether or not he will be able ever to sell any of it, and if he does, he may be four, five or sometimes ten years in moving the crop.

If taxation continues the nursery industry will be destroyed. Taxes should never be levied upon anything or upon a basis which will permit the destruction of the thing taxed. It is false economy and poor wisdom, and what is given today cannot be measured by what will be lost in the future.

Other states are repealing tax statutes. Other states have in the past permitted taxes on growing crops, and it is with a great deal of interest that we note that these states have repealed and are repealing those statutes. They are doing so in recognition of the fact that it is discrimination against the nurserymen, and that their burdens are enough in trying to grow and market their crops, and that they should not be burdened with taxes which will put them out of existence.

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LANDSCAPE PROJECTS.

[Concluded from page 9.]

projects had either been completed, begun or selected for operation.

The breakdown by states of the number of projects is as follows: Alabama, 6; Arizona, 12; Arkansas, 18; California, 54; Colorado, 5; Connecticut (through June 30), 15; District of Columbia, 6; Florida, 16; Georgia (through July 15), 34; Idaho, 5; Illinois, 45; Indiana (through July 15), 27; Iowa, 18; Kansas, 20; Kentucky (through July 15), 6; Louisiana, 10; Massachusetts (through June 30), 61; Michigan, 24; Minnesota (through August 31),

29; Mississippi, 71; Missouri, 55; Montana, 10; Nebraska, 13; New Hampshire (through June 30), 1; New Jersey (through July 31), 26; New Mexico, 6; New York (through June 30), 47; North Carolina, 50; North Dakota (through August 31), 32; Ohio (through July 15), 77; Oklahoma, 9; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania (through July 31), 19; Rhode Island (through June 30), 9; South Carolina, 50; South Dakota (through August 31), 22; Tennessee, 52; Texas, 53; Utah, 13; Vermont (through June 30), 1; Virginia, 37; Washington, 14; West Virginia (through July 31), 3; Wisconsin, 58.

Spray for Peach Blight

*While Spread of Disease Depends on the Weather,
Application of Sprays Will Prevent Infection in Winter*

About 1900, there appeared in California a blight of stone fruits causing serious damage, especially on peaches. Since then, this peach blight has spread until it may be found in most of the peach-producing sections of the western states. Its severity is influenced largely by weather conditions; in years of high rainfall considerable damage may result.

In some places this blight disease has been of economic importance for several years and has required attention to control measures, while in others it has only occasionally been of importance. During the season of 1936, however, California peach blight attracted considerable attention of growers and fruit inspectors. The disease has become noticeable for several reasons:

1. The disease may readily be spread by nursery stock.
2. Peach growing in several sections has become rather concentrated with large numbers of trees.
3. The comparatively rainy season has provided favorable conditions for the disease to flourish and spread infections already present but not noticed before.

Symptoms.

Symptoms of California peach blight appear on the peach and apricot trees as cankers and dead twigs on the fruiting wood. Usually infection starts near the buds, resulting in killing of adjacent tissue. Swelling of the diseased area with copious gum flow is common. In severe cases large branches may become entirely girdled and the branch killed. In time, the disease may kill the tree. The fungus also causes a spotting of the foliage, and later the diseased areas fall out, leaving the leaf with a shot-hole appearance. This symptom is also characteristic of the disease on cherry. Directly, the most damage comes from the fungus attacking the fruit and producing scab spots which may entirely ruin the fruit. The spots on fruit have often been confused with insect or scale injury.

A knowledge of the life history of the fungus is necessary for an under-

standing of control measures. Spores or seeds of the fungus are produced in the cankers on the twigs, on the fruit and on the leaves. They are blown about and lodge on the buds or bark scales and later germinate, entering the wood and producing the cankers. Spores also attack the fruit, causing the characteristic spotting.

Weather Big Factor.

Whether peach blight next season will be of importance will depend largely on weather conditions. Considering, however, that the disease has increased this year and that it overwinters on the branches, there is an opportunity for considerable damage.

Application of sprays will largely prevent the fungus from entering the twigs and becoming established. Experience has indicated that Bordeaux mixture, composed of six pounds of copper sulphate and six pounds of high-grade calcium lime in fifty gallons of water, applied during the dormant stage, will usually control the disease satisfactorily. The spray should be applied in the fall as soon as the leaves fall in order to prevent infection during favorable weather in the fall and winter. In cases of severe infestation, two applications, one in the fall and one in the spring before the buds swell, are advisable.

Peach leaf curl, another fungous disease, is often a serious pest. Lime-sulphur, dormant strength, has given good results in controlling leaf curl, but is less effective for peach blight.

Bordeaux mixture applied in the dormant stage will largely control both diseases.

FRUIT PRODUCTION RISES.

A rising volume of production and sales of fruits during the next few years is forecast by the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, reporting on the near-term and long-time outlook. The bureau summarizes the outlook for fruits as follows:

"The combined supplies of all fruits are in general increasing and can be expected to continue upward for the next four or five years. A possible slight decline in total apple and peach production will be offset by larger production of citrus fruits, grapes and cherries. Pear supplies are probably nearly stable at present levels with some slight increase possible.

"The outlook for the fruit industry as a whole is considerably influenced by the level of income of consumers. Consumer demand for all fruits is such that large crops tend to result in about the same gross income as do small crops. The total income from fruit depends mainly on consumer buying power. This, of course, does not mean that growers of all fruits can expect prices to increase regardless of size of production.

"The citrus industry as a whole may expect declining prices as the crop increases with the increase in bearing acreage and, more particularly, the increasing production of trees already in bearing. Apple and peach growers, on the other hand, might expect some improvement in prices. But increased buying power of consumers will be a favorable influence on prices even in those instances in which total production is excessive,

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Buxus suffruticosa and B. sempervirens.
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mens from 4 inches up, ready for quick shipment.
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and the gross income from sales of all
fruits combined will probably move
upward with the increases in con-
sumer income.

"The acreage of citrous fruits, par-
ticularly grapefruit, appears to be ex-
cessive. With a great increase in pro-
duction in immediate prospect it is
highly unlikely that average prices
during the next five years will be im-
proved greatly over those of the last
two or three years. Apparently apple
production is still following a down-
ward course, and the number of trees
now in orchards is at a lower level
than at any time during the last
twenty-five years. Some improvement
in prices received by producers may
be expected. Peaches are at a point
where production is about stable, with
some decline indicated. New plant-
ings, however, are going in rapidly
in the south, and the danger lies in
overplanting at this time. The anti-
cipated production under average grow-
ing conditions of peaches for the fresh
market is not in excess of market re-
quirements.

"It seems probable that present
acreage of all varieties of grapes is
sufficient, with average growing con-
ditions, to meet all needs during the
next three or four years. Cherry pro-
duction will continue to advance.
Pear production seems to be about
stable at the present level, with the
possibility of some small increase in
trend during the next three or four
years. About one-fourth of the pear
crop is exported. Consequently, the
outlook is considerably influenced by
the turn of events in foreign coun-
tries."

TEXAS FOREST NURSERIES.

Announcement was recently made
that thousands of pine seedlings
growing at tree nurseries maintained
by the Texas forest service would
be ready for distribution December
1. According to Director E. O.
Siecke, most of the young long-leaf,
loblolly and slash pine seedlings will
be used to establish many forest
planting demonstrations throughout
east Texas, but as many private re-
quests for trees will be complied
with as possible. Tree nurseries are
maintained at Kirbyville and Conroe
to grow seedlings adapted to the
east Texas pine forest region and
at Chillicothe and Lubbock to grow
trees adapted to the west Texas re-
gion of limited rainfall and to the
south plains.

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Thunbergii Seedlings. Extra fine quality
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grew await your order. All the leading
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Salisbury, Maryland

ELM DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

A recent report on the Dutch elm disease by T. R. Peace, of the Imperial Forestry Institute, England, contains some most interesting data, writes E. Porter Felt, of the Bartlett tree research laboratories. While conditions and methods in England are not the same as in this country, the behavior of the disease there may have a bearing upon American problems.

Many new diseased trees were found the past season, though there was little damage, apparently due to the slow development of the fungus. In some places, in spite of abundant sources of infection, the progress of the disease was extremely slow; in others showing little damage in earlier years there was a marked increase in the injury. The disease has been found in much of England since 1934.

There are observations upon ninety-five elms at Foulton, Norfolk, from 1928 to 1936. Fifty-four of these trees did not become infected, twenty-seven developed the disease, nine recovered and five died during this period. There is a similar record from 1931 to 1936, for twenty-nine trees at Ryston in Norfolk. There are limited areas where from thirty-eight to forty-eight per cent of the elms have died.

Individual trees have been under observation there from 1928 to 1936 with records of freedom from disease, the development of infection and subsequent recovery. It is believed that ordinarily the fungus is unable to progress either inward or outward from a wood ring, and consequently if there is a cessation of disease activity there is usually a new infection before further dying occurs. The disease has been found in a 1923 annular ring and a typical discoloration in a 1918 ring.

Unusual interest attaches to these figures, since in England owners of diseased trees have been advised to leave them until they become unsightly or until beetle attack has commenced in the trunk. There has been little attempt to dispose immediately of infected material. It is concluded that it will be many years before the elm becomes uncommon in England on account of the disease.

The possibility of diseased trees' recovering raises a question as to the

advisability of destroying an American elm when only a portion is affected.


CONNECTICUT ELM ORDER.

The Dutch elm disease invaded four new towns in Connecticut during 1936, according to the report of Forester W. O. Filley, of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station, at New Haven. As a result of Mr. Filley's report, Governor Cross has signed an order extending the control area for Dutch elm disease in Connecticut to include the towns of Ansonia, Branford, Derby, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, New Haven, North Haven, North Branford, Seymour, West Haven and Woodbridge, in New Haven county, and Chester, Clinton and Killingworth, in Middlesex county. With this order, the zone of infection embraces every shore town from Greenwich to Waterford.

In all, Connecticut has lost 235 elms because of Dutch elm disease since the first case was discovered in 1933. Of the total number of confirmed cases, ninety-two per cent were in four towns within fifty miles of the port of New York.

QUARANTINE REVOKED.

Restrictions by the state of Connecticut on the movement of willow and poplar on account of infestations of the satin moth were removed last month, when Governor Cross approved an order issued by W. L.



Twenty Million Strawberry Plants
Complete list of all the new varieties.
We furnish packing out service for nurserymen and seedsmen.
Write for wholesale price list.

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS NURSERIES
Salisbury, Maryland

STRAWBERRIES

Let us quote you on your requirements for spring 1937. 100 acres of plants grown under irrigation. All standard varieties.

STAHELIN'S NURSERY
Bridgman, Mich.

LATHAM RASPBERRIES
CHINESE ELM Hardy Strain
Northern Apple Seedlings
ANDREWS NURSERY
FARIBAULT, MINN.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Slate, director of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station. November 2, the federal quarantine on this pest was revoked and State Entomologist W. E. Britton recommended similar action on the part of Connecticut.

VERMONT GOVERNOR.

George D. Aiken, proprietor of the Aiken Nurseries, Putney, Vt., was elected governor of his state, one of the few Republicans to survive the Democratic landslide last month.

The governor-elect is only 44 years old, but has been in politics since 1930, when he was elected to represent Putney in the state legislature. Re-elected in 1932, he became speaker of the house. Two years later he was elected lieutenant governor. Mr. Aiken was born at Dummerston, Vt. After attending high school, he purchased an abandoned pasture at the age of 20, with the assistance of a partner and a

BLUEBERRIES

Demand for improved varieties is increasing. Let your customers know that you have them. List in your catalogue and send us your tags. We will gladly ship direct to your customer.

Free booklet.

Dependable source of supply.

HOUSTON BLUEBERRY NURSERY
Hanover, Mass.

Small Fruit Plants
Evergreens — Shrubs
Lining-out Stock
Send for Complete Trade List
SCARFF'S NURSERIES
New Carlisle, O.

GRAPEVINES,
PEACH and SHADE TREES,
BLACKBERRIES,
SHRUBS
WILLOWBEND NURSERY
PERRY, OHIO

CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS

One-year seedlings from our own seeds. These are the finest seedlings we have ever raised. From 1 to 6 ft. at 1¢ per ft. per 1000. Now booking orders for domestic seed.

MAXON NURSERIES Vernon, Texas

MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons
Milton, Oregon

Pioneer Nursery Pacific Northwest
Complete List of
General Nursery Stock

European White Birch (Betula alba)
Branched, single leader, also clumps
3 to 5 leaders branched at ground.
Maples: Norway, Schwedler, Sugar,
Sycamore, whips and branched. **Globe**
Norway, top-grafted on Norway.
Locust, Globe-head, rapid grower.
Oaks, Red and Scarlet.
Fruit Tree and Chinese Elm seedlings.
Car lot accommodation for eastern
points.
YOUR WANT LIST APPRECIATED.

A. MCGILL & SON

FAIRVIEW, OREGON

Wholesale Only

Our usual line of quality nursery
stock, including Shade and Flower-
ing Ornamental Trees and Spe-
cialties, Fruit Tree Seedlings and
Roses.

Crown Right and Packed Right

*A card will bring our list of items
that will make you some money.*

**OREGON-GROWN
ROSEBUSHES**

Send for List

PETERSON & DERING, Inc.

Wholesale Rose Growers
SCAPPOOSE, OREGON

ORENCO NURSERY CO.

Orengo, Oregon

Wholesale Growers

Fruit, Shade, Flowering Ornamental
Trees, Fruit-tree Seedlings, Roses, Etc.

Very complete line of quality stock

PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

1438 N. E. Second Ave. PORTLAND, ORE.

Largest Fruit Tree Seedling Growers
In America.

We accept growing contracts for 3 to 5 years.
Quality stock. References on request.

John Holmason, Prop.

EUROPEAN HORSE-CHESTNUT SEED

1936 Crop, 20¢ per lb.

RED CEDAR, Northern

1936 Crop, 50¢ per lb.

GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

Copper-leaved Beech, Schwedler Maple,

Flowering Crab, Apple and Pear. Write

for prices.

MATHEWS EGGERT NURSERY

342 Apple Ave. Muskegon, Mich.

JEWELL Wholesale

Hardy Minnesota-grown
Nursery Stock and Liners

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.

POUCH N

Lake City, Minnesota

\$100 loan, and began to grow fruit. The firm developed one of the largest raspberry fields in New England. In 1916 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Aiken started the production of evergreens. His interest in native plants has been long known, and he has written several books on wild flowers. Married, he is the father of four children.

Nurserymen next year, therefore, will be represented in the Vermont capital by one of their number, as well as in the Missouri capital, where Governor-elect Lloyd C. Stark will take office. Martin C. Davey, head of the Davey Tree Expert Co., was reelected to the governorship of Ohio.

In the same election, Frank M. Schmidt, Millburn, N. J., won a place on the Millburn township committee.

CLEMATIS HENRYI.

(Concluded from page 2.)

ing over stumps, stone walls, mounds and pergolas, trained on posts, trellises and fences or made to cover the side of a building. Take care, though, that the roots are as cool as possible in summer through the use of a fairly heavy mulch of old well rotted manure, applied annually, or from being shaded by low shrubs or perennials. The tops should have full exposure to the sun, though, for freest flowering.

The soil, besides being cool, should be rich and moist, but well drained and preferably with some lime in it. Hence, the use of sand and leaf mold in planting these climbers is advisable, also lime when the soil is not alkaline. Furthermore, nurserymen should caution buyers to keep the plants watered during prolonged dry spells.

All of the varieties mentioned, Duchess of Edinburgh excepted, bloom on the current season's growth, so that they will tolerate considerable pruning, which is the advice found in most nurserymen's catalogues, but Spingarn points out that too much pruning is usually more dangerous than too little and prohibits the development of picturesque effects.

The time is coming when scores of clematises will be grown over much of this country, and by making a few more varieties available every year nurserymen can hasten this end.

..... a good supply of
SOUR and SWEET CHERRIES
APPLE — PEACH — PEAR
ORNAMENTALS — ROSES

FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS
CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS
DECIDUOUS SEEDLINGS

Write for **FALL TRADE LIST.**

Will appreciate your **WANT LIST** and **INQUIRIES.**

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. Welch, Pres. Shenandoah, Iowa

"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

Evergreens, Broad-leaved Evergreens,
Deciduous and Ornamental Trees,
Flowering Shrubs, Barberry, Privet,
Hardy Perennials and Rock Plants - -
Fruit Trees and Small Fruits - -
Lining-out Stock.

PEACH TREES

A fine general line, including a
large supply of Elberta, Golden
Jubilee and South Haven.

Write for quotations and our Wholesale Trade
List.

The WESTMINSTER NURSERY
Established 1893 Westminster, Maryland

PEACH TREES

Illex Crenata

Maples Pin Oaks

Quality Line Priced to Sell

HOWARD-HICKORY CO.

Hickory, N. C.

PEACH PITS

OUR PITS COMPARE FAVORABLY
WITH THE BEST

HOGANSVILLE NURSERIES

Hogansville, Georgia

Peach Seed and Peach Trees

Write for prices. Large acreage of
nursery stock. Will appreciate your
want list.

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.

Winchester, Tenn.

**HERBACEOUS AND
TREE PEONIES**

Newest Hybrid Lilacs and other
Specialties. Ask for price list.

The Cottage Gardens

Lansing, Mich.

TWIN CITY NURSERYMEN MEET.

The first general meeting of the Twin City Nurserymen's Association will be held at the St. Francis hotel, St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday evening, November 18. President Baker presided over a large attendance augmented by several nurserymen from various parts of the state, including Messrs. Wesley, Owatonna; J. H. Andrews and C. H. Andrews, Faribault; Frank Seifert, Stillwater; J. V. Bailey and V. Bailey, Newport; Bert Brady, White Bear Lake, and F. P. Daniels, Long Lake.

After extending a welcome to everyone, the president referred to the matter of unionization of workers and expressed his opinion that nurserymen might not have to wait many years before seeing attempts made to unionize employees in nurseries. Mr. Baker stated that it is certain that if such a thing takes place, prices will inevitably be higher, as it will be impossible to give the high wages demanded and supply plant materials at the same prices as formerly.

The usual routine business was transacted, after which there was a talk on the social security act by A. H. Lindemann, an attorney of Minneapolis. While the speaker confessed his inability to give definite information on certain points, due to lack of official data by the federal government, nurserymen were advised that in view of certain definitions given at the time of the N.R.A. and A.A.A. members of the industry could claim to be agriculturists and could and should add a notation to this effect on all returns to be made out for government purposes. However, in view of the indefiniteness of the situation it is highly desirable to keep all records clear as to amounts paid for labor, also the different phases of the business, such as office work, commissions to salesmen, landscape men and field workers. Each should be kept separate, so that if the government should eventually notify nurserymen that they come within the scope of the act, it will be a simple matter to make the required returns.

Dr. L. E. Longley, requested by the chairman to say a few words, explained the work of the new extension horticulturist of University Farm, E. M. Hunt. Dr. Longley expressed his opinion that the work for some time will be more of a missionary character and that eventually nurserymen will benefit by an awakened need for more home beautification on the part of farmers and others in country districts. Mr. Hunt will be invited to be present at the next meeting.

It was announced that the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, December 14 and 15.

NORTHERN RETAIL MEETING.

The Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association, which consists of a group of nursery firms selling through salesmen, will meet at the Hotel Lowry, St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday, December 16. This will be an important meeting for all agency firms throughout the northwest, and a good attendance is anticipated.

L. J. Wesley, Owatonna, Minn., is president, and C. C. Smith, Charles City, Ia., is secretary and treasurer.

IOWA MEETING DATE SET.

The Iowa Nurserymen's Association will meet Friday, December 18, at the Kirkwood hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

This meeting will be among the first to be held this winter by nurserymen's

associations, and a good attendance is expected. The complete program has not yet been determined, but copies will be mailed to the membership and anyone else interested within a few days.

The president of the Iowa association is Harry Russell, Des Moines; the vice-president is Harold Welch, Shenandoah, and the secretary and treasurer is C. C. Smith, Charles City.

ILLINOIS MEETING DATES.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association will be held at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, January 13 and 14, 1937, with headquarters and private lounge rooms in the South Club on the eighteenth floor.

The meeting will open at 2 p. m. January 13, with full sessions on the following day, including a luncheon at noon. Plans as outlined at a recent meeting of the board of directors promise another program of exceptional interest, details of which will be announced at an early date.

Miles W. Bryant, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH MEETING.

The election of officers for the coming year will be held at the business meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, at the Fort Pitt hotel, Pittsburgh, December 11, at 8 p. m. Refreshments will be served after the meeting.

M. W. Hinn, Sec'y.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN**EASTERN COUNCIL TO MEET.**

The annual meeting of the Council of Eastern Nurserymen will be held December 2 and 3 at the Hotel New Yorker, New York city. While the delegates who represent the trade organizations in the northeast conduct the business of the council, all nurserymen of the area are invited to attend and take part in the discussions. The program follows:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2.
Council delegates meet in parlor C, at 10 a. m. Session open to all nurserymen within the council area, at 11 a. m.

Welcome by Chairman J. Howes Humphreys. Report on the summer meeting by Secretary H. A. Naldrett.

Committee report on the Pennsylvania association's resolution by Leslie Scott; in conjunction with the above, consideration of a resolution submitted to the council delegates by the Long Island Nurserymen's Association, presented by P. M. Koster.

Discussion of proposal to form a purely retailers' group within the C. E. N., led by C. J. Fadden.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 2.
Address, "Trade Associations," by Phillip P. Gott, manager, trade associations division, United States Chamber of Commerce.

Address, "Value of Nurserymen's Associations Cooperating with Federal Quarantine Department," by Dr. Thomas J. Hendlee, state entomologist, New Brunswick, N. J.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2.
Dinner and round-table conference. A real get-together, where everyone speaks.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3.
Reports of delegates on conditions within their areas, with suggestions as to assistance that could be given in the solving of local problems of general interest to all nurserymen. List of delegates: Allied Retail associations—P. J. Van Melle; Connecticut association—F. S. Baker; Long Island—F. M. Koster; New England—Donald D. Wyman; New Jersey—Col. Edward Phillips and Charles Hess; Pennsylvania—Robert Pyle; Rhode Island—Hugo DeWilt; Western Pennsylvania—L. E. Wissenbach.

Reports of special committees appointed on Wednesday.

DREER'S Complete Wholesale Catalogue for 1937

is now being mailed. If you are not already on our mailing list write for a copy of this interesting book of

Dreer Quality Seeds, Plants, Bulbs

It will be mailed free to anyone in the trade.

HENRY A. DREER, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL Plum Tree Offer

Varieties: Santa Rosa, Burbank, Methley Bruce, Shiro, Munson and Excelsior. Budded on Plum roots.

3 to 4 ft., 13c
4 to 5 ft., 15c
5 to 6 ft., 18c

F.o.b. the nursery.

BEVERLY HILLS NURSERY

Route 8, Box 164 San Antonio, Tex.

SPECIAL 30-DAY SALE of Lining-out and Specimen Stock

Hardy and Rare Trees, Shrubs, Ferns, Vines and Herbaceous Perennials of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Write for price list.

GARDENS OF THE BLUE RIDGE E. C. Robbins

Ashford, McDowell Co., N. Car.

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DECEMBER 1, 1936

17

Surplus

ELBERTA
JUNE BUDS

5/16 - 7/16 - 9/16 caliper

Also other varieties of peaches,
plums, prunes, apricots, etc., in
fine June bud and yearling stock.

Stock ready for shipment.

KIRKMAN NURSERIES

San Joaquin
Bethany County Cal.

CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS

Thoroughly matured stock now ready
for shipment.

CHINESE ELM SEED

Now booking orders for next spring's
delivery.

WASHINGTON NURSERIES

Toppenish, Wash.

BUY CHRISTMAS TREES NOW

NORWAY SPRUCE

Balled and Burlapped Per 1000	
4000—2 to 2½ ft.	\$350.00
5000—2½ to 3 ft.	400.00
Not Balled and Burlapped	
2 to 2½ ft.	300.00
2½ to 3 ft.	350.00

Maloney Bros. Nurs. Co., Dansville, N. Y.

SEEDS, tested, first quality

Juniperus Scopulorum

Blue Spruce

and other

Colorado

Evergreens

Write for list

Colorado Springs, Colorado

SEED FOR FALL SOWING

Freshly gathered—pure strains.
Dianthus Eximius. ¼ oz., 60c; oz., \$1.80.
Dianthus. White or pink. ¼ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.20.
Trollius Meteor. Splendid orange.
Trollius Earliest of All. Yellow.
Either variety: Tr. Pkt., 40c; ¼ oz., \$1.25;
oz., \$4.00.

Ask for our complete catalogue of Perennial Seeds.

THE JOSEPH F. MARTIN CO.

Box 189-N

Painesville, Ohio

SPHAGNUM
• MOSS •

Carlots or less, write

WISCONSIN MOSS CO.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Nursery and Florist

SPHAGNUM MOSS

New Crop. The largest size bales about
4 cubic feet per bale. Wire or burlap
bales. The oldest moss dealer in the
state. Our reference—Dun & Bradstreet,
Inc.

THE MOSS CO., MATHER, WIS.

Asparagus Roots

We offer to the trade one of the largest
plantings of 1 and 2-year roots in the
east. Write us for prices.

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS NURSERIES

Sallisbury, Maryland

FOREMEN MEET AT DREER'S.

Monday afternoon, November 9, at
the November meeting of the Fore-
men's Association at the Dreer nurs-
ery at Riverton, N. J., the president
of the association, William Watkins,
Jr., appointed John Strohlein, Harry
Bradshaw and Carl Roberts as a nomi-
nating committee to select officers for
the third year of the association.

This unique monthly get-together of
the departmental heads at the nursery
is, in effect, the carrying out of a plan
which the late manager of the nursery,
J. D. Eisele, had in mind, but which
he was prevented by death from car-
rying out. The twenty-five members
of the association represent the execu-
tive, production, sales, office, shipping,
order, transportation and field work—
in fact, every department of the plant
end.

New ideas for the production and
movement of stock, the welfare of the
nursery, and the status of equipment
and plans for the next busy season are
discussed, suggestions made by cus-
tomers to salesmen are considered and
minor differences which might eventu-
ally lead to friction in departmental
work are ironed out amicably.

Many innovations apparent to visi-
tors at the nursery had their birth at
some foremen's meeting. The Dreer
management considers these meetings
of such importance that they are held
religiously the first week in every
month.

OBITUARY.

Carl A. Gerlach.

Carl A. Gerlach, a landscape gardener
in Milwaukee, Wis., for more than fifty
years, died November 5, at his home, at
the age of 78 years. Mr. Gerlach was
born in East Prussia, Germany, and after
completing his elementary studies, took
a 5-year course in landscape gardening
and forestry before coming to the United
States at the age of 20. He was a resi-
dent of Milwaukee since that time.

His skill as a landscape gardener won
him early recognition, and many promi-
nent families were counted among his
clientele throughout Milwaukee and Wis-
consin and neighboring states. Mr. Ger-
lach was a member of the Wisconsin
State Nurserymen's Association and the
Landscape Gardeners' Association of
Milwaukee county. He was also a mem-
ber of Schiller lodge No. 3, Knights of
Pythias and the South Side Turnverein.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Theo-
dore Jordan; two sons, Charles W., a
district foreman for the city park board,
and Edward H., superintendent of the
city bureau for garbage collection and
disposal; a sister, Mrs. Herbert Hen-
ning, and a brother, Theodore, all of
Milwaukee. Funeral services were held
November 9. Interment was in Fair-
view mausoleum.

THE New Braunfels Nursery & Floral
Co., New Braunfels, Tex., has been in-
corporated for \$3,000 by Henry W.
Schulze, Thekla F. Locke and Howard
Locke.

At the age of 65, W. C. Yarbrough,
Arlington, Tex., nurseryman and resident
there for twenty-six years, died Novem-
ber 7 after an 18-day illness. He leaves
his widow, three sons and a daughter.
The funeral was November 9, and burial
was in Arlington cemetery.

20,000 CHERRY, Montmorency and
Early Richmond, 2-year, XX
and ¼ inch.
5,000 SPIR-FA, Vanhouttel, 3 to 4 feet
and 4 to 5 feet.
25,000 ELMS, American, Vase and Mo-
line, transplanted, up to 4
inches.
10,000 MAPLE, Norway, transplanted
up to 2½ inches.
3,000 ARBOR-VITE, Pyramidalis, up
to 8 feet.
400 PINE, Mugho, from 2 to 4 feet.
1,000 SPRUCE, Norway, sheared, none
better, 3 to 5 feet.
600 JUNIPER, Pfitzer's, 5 to 8 feet
spread, beauties.
3,000 ARBOR-VITE, American, and
RETINOSPORA, 4 to 7 feet.

Send for list on many other items.

C. M. HOBBS & SONS, Inc.

Bridgeport, Indiana

Largest Nursery in
Indiana.Established
1875.

STOCK YOU WILL NEED

Cotoneaster Acutifolia, 2 to 3 ft.
Ligustrum Amour River North, 18 to
24 ins. and 2 to 3 ft.
Rhus Canadensis, 2 to 3 ft.
Rhus Glabra, 3 to 4 ft. and 4 to 5 ft.
Rosa Rubrifolia, 2 to 3 ft.
Rosa Rubiginosa, 18 to 24 ins. and 2 to
3 ft.
Rhamnus Cathartica, 3 to 4 ft. and 4
to 5 ft.
Ribes Alpinum, 18 to 24 ins.
Salix Blanda, 8 to 10 ft.
Salix Niohe, 5 to 6 ft.
Large American and Moline Elms
Norway Maple, Linden
Prices on application

ESCHRICH'S NURSERY, Sta. F. Milwaukee, Wis.

NURSERY TOOLS

Nursery Spades, Kunde Knives and
Pruning Shears, Budding and Grafting
Supplies. Free 88-page Catalogue.

A. M. LEONARD & SON

Piqua - Ohio

PRINTS, MAPS and FOLIOS

PLATE BOOKS

Process Color Printing Co.

701 Searle Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

PLATE BOOKS

Business is coming back!

You will need compact folders, plate
books, etc., to help in your selling cam-
paign. Start using our colored photo-
graphs. Write for information.

B. F. CONIGISKY

Nurserymen's Service

211 Hamilton St.

Peoria, Ill.

CATALOGUE CUTS

SOLD or RENTED

Illustrate your catalogue or circulars at
low cost with our high-grade black or
color cuts of flowers, shrubs and vege-
tables.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE AND
PRICES TODAY.

THE PITTS STUDIOS

154 East Ave.

Rochester, N. Y.

Overhead Irrigation

It gives you year-round protec-
tion against drought and frost.
Costs little. Easy to in-
stall. Send today for
FREE BOOK.

WHITE SHOWERS, Inc.
6457 Dubois St., Detroit, Mich.Costs
Little!

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!

Well stocked nursery and landscape business for sale. First-class clientele. Had no depression. Address No. 48, care American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Salesman and Landscape Man Wanted

Must be highly experienced landscape architect, honest and industrious. Will have opportunity to work in as sales manager on percentage basis aside from regular wages. Location in northwest plains area. Write full particulars in sending in application, and we will give full information about the position now open. Address No. 46 care of American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FIELD FOREMAN WANTED

Man for this position must have thorough knowledge of propagation of apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees. Must be of high character and must know how to handle men so as to get results. Must also understand how to fill orders and pack properly. A good opening for young man. Address No. 49, care American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES
Princess Anne, Maryland

HELP WANTED

Publication wants man to supply horticultural features and contact advertisers by mail from midwest office. Must have acquaintance with trade and ability to write. Good future for young man. Address No. 49, care American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SPLENDID RESPONSE:

"We have had splendid response from our advertisement in The American Nurseryman. We have had not only a heavy call for price lists, but sales have been very satisfactory (mostly for spring delivery). In fact, we are sold out on some grades." —Mathews Eggert Nursery, Muskegon, Mich., November 20, 1936.

AND THE REASON WHY:

"We are sending our check for subscription. We need the information that your good paper carries from month to month." —Swedberg Nursery, Battle Lake, Minn., November 19, 1936.

"Enclosed is remittance for subscription. We received a copy of the November 15 issue, but wish another." —Louis A. Byrne Nurseries, Inc., Dennisport, Mass., November 21, 1936.

The large circulation in the trade and the close interest of readers in its contents explain the excellent returns received now by advertisers. Use the advertising columns of The American Nurseryman to get wholesale orders.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

American Forestry Co., Pembine, Wis.—An 8-page booklet, "Forest and Ornamental Trees—Shrubs," listing seedlings and transplants of evergreen and deciduous trees, also shrubs, roses, peonies, rock garden plants, sempervivums and other perennials, and fruit trees and small fruits. A separate leaflet offers seeds of evergreens, deciduous trees, shrubs and vines.

Atlantic Horticultural Co., Waycross, Ga.—"Superior Nursery Seed," a trade list of seeds of conifers, deciduous and broad-leaved evergreen trees, shrubs and vines, fruit trees, palms, and tropical, subtropical, greenhouse and succulent plants. Seeds of lilies, also lily bulbs and other bulbous material are listed.

Carl Shamburger Nursery, Tyler, Tex.—Roses, well illustrated in color, are listed in the autumn, 1936—spring, 1937, catalogue of this grower of roses exclusively. Texas Centennial, the new Texan rose, is shown on the front cover in natural colors, and Eclipse, on the back. There is a 2-page listing, with illustrations, of "New and Patented Roses." Brief suggestions for planting roses are given.

Rose Hill Farm, Tyler, Tex.—"A Quintette of New Roses" introduced by the firm, four in 1935 and one for 1937, is listed on the front page of the catalogue, which is illustrated in color on all of its sixteen pages, including the covers. A note advising autumn planting is on page 3. The center pages list "Twelve of the Best Patented Roses."

Rosemont Nurseries, Tyler, Tex.—Among the special listings is "Irish Roses," a class of hybrid teas. There is a "Front Cover Collection," with a similar offering on the back. Other lists include popular patented roses, choice hybrid tea roses, everblooming roses and climbers. The sixteen pages are replete with illustrations, almost entirely in natural colors.

Dixie Rose Nursery, Tyler, Tex.—Color is the keynote of the new catalogue of the Dixie Rose Nursery, even to an index in which the varieties are listed as to color. There are many varieties pictured in full color, and the cover shows a painting of a vase of the new rose, Texas Centennial, the firm's own origination, as reproduced by a Texas magazine. Among the listings is a double spread giving, "More than a Score of the New Patented Roses." The supply of rose plants is declared to be sufficient, but because of a shortage of rose understock this season, next year's supply of rose plants will be no more than twenty-five per cent of normal.

Greenbrier Nurseries, Norfolk, Va.—A white-haired man seated on a mountain side up which are growing huge evergreens is shown on the cover of a beautiful catalogue listing southern stock, such as camellias and other broad-leaved evergreens, including holly; coniferous material, roses, azaleas and other shrubs, and shade trees. There are also offers of perennial bulbs, vines, and fruits and nuts. Many illustrations are in natural color; others, almost as interesting, are black and white half-tones.

Kingsville Nurseries, Inc., Kingsville, Md. Wholesale trade list of nursery products in seventeen pages of mimeographed material secured with staples, a sketch of a tree being on the cover. The listings start with azaleas and extend through a variety of stock to wisterias. Irises, peonies and a few perennials are also enumerated. There is a list of rare plants.

Howell Nurseries, Knoxville, Tenn.—In natural colors, a picture of *Cornus florida rubra* in full bloom decks the front cover of a liberally illustrated catalogue, and some of the black and white pictures vying with the color work for the reader's interest. A note states that testing grounds make it easy for the firm to weed out stock not hardy for the section. Among material featured is crape myrtle. Besides general nursery stock for the region, roses are handled, also hardy garden flowers.

Orencia Nursery Co., Orencia, Ore.—With several views of the company's own plantings, the wholesale price list offers fruit trees, stock of small fruits and nuts, ornamentals, including coniferous and deciduous material; broad-leaved evergreens, hedge plants, vines, roses, peonies and hardy perennials.

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